



This rare picture shows the tedious method of logging employed in the Strawberry Valley during its early development.

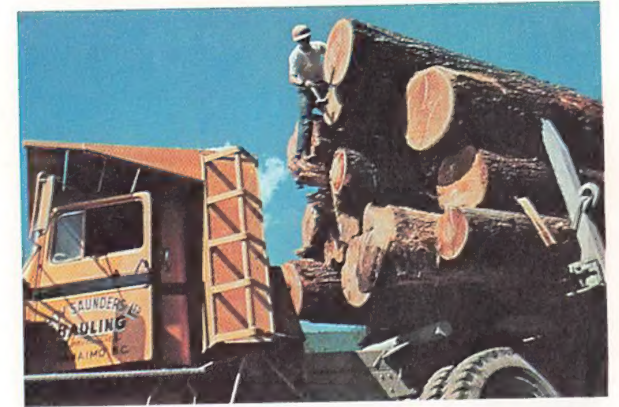
He and others convinced the Bureau of Reclamation of the value of the project and aided in the Bureau's purchase of some 56,000 acres of choice range and grazing country from out of the Indian reservation.

The dam and reservoir were completed by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1912. There are some 8,600 acres under water and about 45,500 acres in the area used for range lands. A unique feature of the project is a four-mile-long tunnel that provides the outlet from the bottom of the lake. The tunnel is at the opposite end of the lake from the dam and takes the water from the Colorado Drainage system to the Salt Lake Drainage system. At one point the tunnel is 1,700 feet under the mountains. Water from the reservoir is used for irrigation in the south end of Utah Valley.

From the beginning the reservoir proved to be a popular fishing and resort area. Boating became popular and fishing was a favorite pastime.



A west-coast logger begins the task of sawing this giant tree. In what ways is his work important to us?



On the western coast, trucks are the chief means for hauling timber from the forests.

Swedes cut out timber
 is _____ DATE 9-8-90
 Joe Rlogg
 Warren Jones } snaked
 Neil Maloney } out the
 timber & horses

increased demand for timber sales: "Initial reconnaissance access road layout and cruising were completed for two sales in Whiterocks Drainage on Roosevelt District. One sale for 8 million board feet in West Fork of Whiterock area, and the other for 12 million board feet in the vicinity of Johnson Creek, near Paradise Park. A third large sale for 12 million board feet was prepared at Big Park near Hacking Lake on Vernal District.

Space and scope limit us here to say but little about guarding against and fighting fire and insects on the Ashley and the Wasatch Forest. Insects at present seem to be even more formidable than fire. On the north slope in Daggett County alone an amount above \$43,000 was expended in June 1963 on these pests. A total of 7,435 trees were treated.

As a result of a survey on the Altonah District an insect control camp was moved from Anson cabin area on the Manila District to the Yellowstone Guard Station in anticipation for 1964.

Ashley National Forest

Receipts (1963) \$51,213.47
 Timber Cut 10½ million board feet
 Recreation Visits 330,300—566,600 visitor days
 Ski Operation—Just one on Ashley Forest—on Grizzly Ridge, 25 miles north of Vernal—about 3,400 visits during past winter.



SKIDDING BY HORSE. ONCE THE MOST USED METHOD.

U. S. National Forest photo

Vernal District

Albert Rac — 1905

No date—Grant Carpenter — Bert Hardy — John Bennett

Harry Van Tassell — 1919-1927

Glen Lambert — 1927-1956

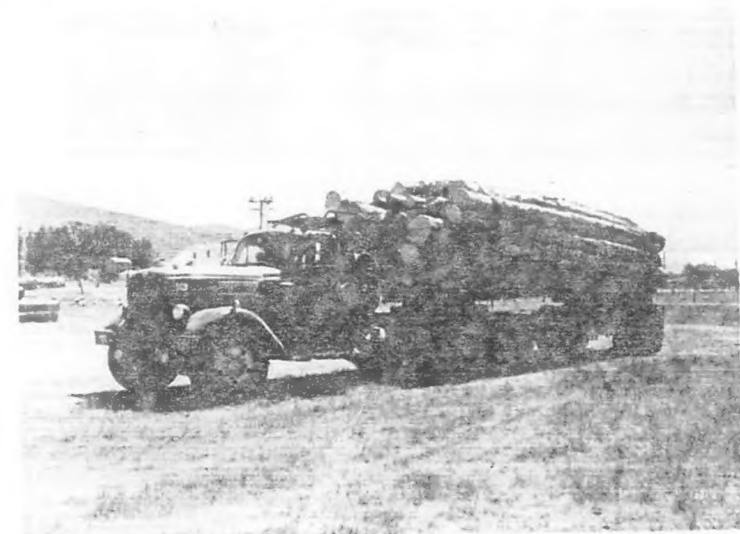
Dean Rowland — 1956-1957

Thomas Sevy — 1957 - to date (1964)

ROOSEVELT DISTRICT

Established July 1, 1908. It was known at that time as the Whiterocks Ranger District—until 1957, when headquarters was moved from Farm Creek to Roosevelt, when it received its present name.

"The Whiterocks District in 1908 included all of the Lake Fork Yellowstone, Uinta River and Whiterock drainages. On June 1, 1910 the district was divided for form the Lake Fork District under Ranger Seth Perry and the Whiterock District under John D. Paddy Clyde. The Whiterock District at that time included only the Uinta River and Whiterocks drainages. In 1935 the west side of the Dry Fork drainage was added bringing the district to its present size of 255,000 acres. There has been no change in District Lines since 1935.



COMMON TO MEET ON MANY CANYON ROADS.

U. S. National Forest photo

